

REMARKS

Claims 44, 47, 48, 52, and 53 are amended. Claims 54-57 are cancelled. New claims 58-61 are added. As a result, claims 44-53 and 58-61 are pending in the present application.

Claims 44, 47, 48, 52, and 53 are amended to clarify that overlapping windows known in the art as "cascading windows" (a/k/a "overlaid windows") are the subject matter of the claims, not "tiled windows." Applicants used the word "tiling" to refer to re-arranging or re-displaying, which the Examiner has confused with "tiled windows." Skilled artisans know "tiled windows" are windows arranged so that they do not overlap each other and every window is completely visible. Applicants do not intend to claim anything to do with "tiled windows". By contrast, the present claims pertain to "cascading windows." Skilled artisans know "cascading windows" are an arrangement of windows such that they overlap one another. Typically, the title bar remains visible so that you can always see which windows are open. "Cascading windows" are also called "overlaid windows." Consequently, Applicants have used the word "re-arranged" in place of the perhaps confusing "tiling" as well as adding that the windows overlap one another. Similarly, claims 52 and 53 are amended for overlapping icons, which overlap like windows.

The Office Action rejected claims 44-51 and 54 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,848,396 to Gerace ("Gerace") in view of "Automatic Strategies in the Siemens RTL Tiled Window Manager," by Cohen, 1988, IEEE, pages 111-119 ("Cohen").

Applicants traverse these rejections because a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established. The combination of Gerace and Cohen does not teach or suggest all the elements of the claims. For example, Gerace and Cohen do not teach or suggest automatically re-arranging windows so that they overlap one another in order of priority.

Claim 44 recites "A method for automatic control of window viewing, comprising: determining a priority based on a relevance for each window of a set of windows that are arranged so that said windows overlap one another on a graphical user interface; and automatically re-arranging said windows so that said windows overlap one another in order of said priority on said graphical user interface." Applicants have carefully reviewed Gerace and Cohen and cannot find any teaching or suggestion of automatically re-arranging windows so that they overlap one another in order of priority. As discussed above, "tiled windows" are completely different because they do not overlap at all. In contrast, Applicants claim a method concerning

overlapping windows (known as "cascading windows" or "overlaid windows"). Therefore, claim 44 is patentable under §103(a) over the combination of Gerace and Cohen. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of claim 44 and passage to allowance.

Claims 45-51 and new claim 58 depend, directly or indirectly, from claim 44 and, thus, inherit the patentable subject matter of claim 44. Therefore, claims 45-51 are also patentable under §103(a) over the combination of Gerace and Cohen. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of claims 45-51 and passage to allowance.

Claim 54 is cancelled.

The Office Action rejected claims 52 and 53 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Gerace in view of Cohen and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,838,317 to Bolnick, et al. ("Bolnick").

Applicants traverse these rejections because a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established. The combination of Gerace, Cohen, and Bolnick does not teach or suggest all the elements of the claims. For example, the combination of Gerace, Cohen, and Bolnick does not teach or suggest automatically re-arranging icons so that said icons overlap one another in order of said priority. Therefore, Bolnick does not overcome the substantial deficiencies set forth with regard to Gerace and Cohen.

Claim 52 recites "automatically re-arranging icons so that said icons overlap one another in order of said priority in a task bar on said graphical user interface." The Office Action stated "Bolnick clearly shows tiling icons in a taskbar (col. 31 lines 62-67 and figs. 1 and 8)." (Office Action, page 4, paragraph 5). By contrast, claim 52 is concerned with overlapping icons, which is different from tiled icons. After careful review, Applicants are unable to find any suggestion in Bolnick of automatically re-arranging icons so that said icons overlap one another in order of said priority. As the Office Action stated, "Gerace and Cohen do not clearly show that icons are automatically arranged." (Office Action, page 5, paragraph 5). Furthermore, claim 52 depends from claim 44, which is patentable as shown above. Therefore, claim 52 is patentable over the combination of Gerace, Cohen, and Bolnick under §103(a). Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of claim 52 and passage to allowance.

Claim 53 recites "automatically arranging icons so that said icons overlap one another in order of said priority on a desktop on said graphical user interface." For the same reasons as for

claim 52, claim 53 is patentable under §103(a). Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of claim 53 and passage to allowance.

The Office Action rejected claims 55-57 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Gerace in view of Cohen and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,956,039 to Woods et al. ("Woods").

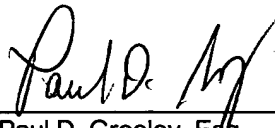
Claims 55-57 are cancelled.

New claims 59-61 are patentable under §103(a) over the combination of Gerace, Cohen, and Woods. New claim 59 recites "A system for automatic control of web content viewing, comprising: a plurality of web pages; a browser cache; a button for viewing said web pages in order of relevance; and a method for determining said order of relevance." Applicants are unable to find any teaching or suggestion of such a system in Gerace, Cohen, or Woods. For example, Applicants are unable to find a button for viewing the web pages in order of relevance in any of them. Claims 60 and 61 depend from claim 59 and, thus, inherit the patentable subject matter of claim 59. Applicants respectfully request consideration of new claims 59-61 and passage to allowance.

In view of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully submit that all of the claims in the present application are patentably distinguishable over the references cited in the Office Action. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the claims be reconsidered and passed to allowance.

Respectfully submitted,

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Paul D. Greeley, Esq.

Reg. No. 31,019
Attorney for the Applicants
Ohlandt, Greeley, Ruggiero & Perle, L.L.P.
One Landmark Square, 10th Floor
Stamford, CT 06901-2682
Tel: 203-327-4500
Fax: 203-327-6401